

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur

(Autonomous)

M.A. I and II year

Semester Pattern

Curriculum in Geography

Class	Semester	Course Code	Course Title	Lectures	Marks	Credits
		P-GEO-106	Geomorphology	50	100	05
		P-GEO-107	Climatology	50	100	05
	Ι	P-GEO-108	Oceanography	50	100	05
M.A.		P-GEO-109	Practical Geography – I	90 (Pra30)	100	05
First		P-GEO-206	Economic Geography	50	100	05
Year	II	P-GEO-207	Urban Geography	50	100	05
		P-GEO-208	Political Geography	50	100	05
		P-GEO-209	Practical Geography – II	90 (Pra30)	100	05
		P-GEO-306	History of Geographical	50	100	05
			Thought			
	III	P-GEO-307	Geography of Regional Planning	50	100	05
		P-GEO-308	Agricultural Geography	50	100	05
M.A.		P-GEO-309	Research Methodology	50	100	05
Second		P-GEO-310	Practical Geography – III	90 (Pra30)	100	05
Year		P-GEO-405	Population Geography	50	100	05
		P-GEO-406	Biogeography	50	100	05
	IV	P-GEO-407	Social and Cultural Geography	50	100	05
		P-GEO-408	Practical Geography – IV	90 (Pra30)	100	05
		P-GEO-409	Project Work	50	100	05

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur

(Autonomous)

M.A. First Year

Geography

<u>Semester – I</u>

Course	Course Title	Lect. per	Lect. per	Marks		
Code		Week	Sem.	Internal	External	Total
P-GEO-106	Geomorphology	04	50	40	60	100
P-GEO-107	Climatology	04	50	40	60	100
P-GEO-108	Oceanography	04	50	40	60	100
P-GEO-109	Practical	06	90			
	Geography – I	(Pra02)	(Pra30)	40	60	100
		Per Batch	Per Batch			

Semester - II

Course	Course Title	Lect. per	Lect. per	Marks		
Code		Week	Sem.	Internal	External	Total
P-GEO-206	Economic	04	50	40	60	100
	Geography					
P-GEO-207	Urban Geography	04	50	40	60	100
P-GEO-208	Political Geography	04	50	40	60	100
P-GEO-209	Practical Geography	06	90			
	– II	(Pra02)	(Pra30)	40	60	100
		Per Batch	Per Batch			

Note:

1. Internal marks	:	40 Marks
Internal Marks will be as fallow		
i) One Test of 60 Marks Converted into	:	30 Marks
ii) Attendance	:	10 Marks
2. Semester end exam	:	60 Marks

3. Strength of the Students for each practical batch shall not be more than twenty.

4. Strength of the students for each practical batch for B.A.III year shall not be more than sixteen.

5. Submission of certified journal is compulsory without which students shall not be allowed to appear for practical examination.

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur (Autonomous) M.A.I yr (Semester-I) Geography (CBCS Pattern) Course Title : Geomorphology Course Code : P-GEO-106 Paper No.: I

Max. Marks	: 100	Credits :05	Total Lectures : 50
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Objectives:

- 1. It being a course at the interface of Geography with earth, the student has to be sensitized to background knowledge of geology and environmental sciences.
- 2. The objectives of the course is to familiarize the students with the need for understanding of geomorphology with reference to certain fundamental concepts, focusing on the unity of geomorphology in the earth materials and the processes with or without an element of time. Process component of geomorphology is segmented into the internal and external processes of landscape evolution.

Outcomes:

- 1) A broad knowledge of the scope and main areas of Geomorphology.
- 2) Ability to classify and describe landforms in a variety of environmental settings.
- 3) Knowledge of systems theory as applied to geomorphology, specifically with regard to the concepts of feedback, thresholds, and equilibrium.
- 4) Awareness of the significance of spatial and temporal scales in geomorphology.
- 5) Ability to analyze geomorphological systems in terms of resisting and driving forces.
- 6) Knowledge of surface processes important in the creation of landforms.
- 7) Ability to synthesize and communicate mainstream scientific findings by writing essays and by discussion in a small group tutorial format.
- 8) Ability to analyze relationships between physical and human aspects of environments and landscapes.
- 9) Ability to carry out routine lines of enquiry into geomorphological issues

Unit-I: Introduction to Geomorphology

i) Definition, nature and scope of Geomorphology

ii) Fundamental concepts in Geomorphology

Unit-II: Endogenic Processes

i) Slow movements - vertical and horizontal movements

ii) Sudden movements - Earthquake and Volcanoes

Unit-III : Exogenic Processes

i) Fluvial ii) Arid iii) Glacial iv) Karst v)Coastal

Unit-IV: Theories

i)Wegner's continental drift theoryii)Plate tectonics

- 1. Chorley, R.J.: Spatial Analysis in Geomorphology, Methuen, London, 1972.
- 2. Fairbridge, R.W. Encyclopedia of Geomorphology, Reinholdts, New York, 1968.
- Garner, H.F. : The Origin of Landscape A Synthesis of Geomorphology, Oxford University Press, London, 1974.
- 4. Ollier, C.D.: Weathering, Longman, London, 1979.
- 5. Pitty, A.F. : Introduction to Geomorphology, Methuen, London, 1971.
- 6. Skinner, B.J. & Porter, S.C.: The Dynamic Earth John Wiley, New York, 1995.
- 7. Sparks, H.S.(ed.): Perspectives in Geomorphology, Concept, New Delhi, 1980.
- 8. Singh, S.: Geomorphology, Prayag Publication, Allahabad, 1998.
- 9. Thornbury, W.D.: Principles of Geomorphology, John Wiley, New York, 1960.

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur (Autonomous) M.A.I yr (Semester-I) Geography (CBCS Pattern) Course Title : Climatology Course Code : P-GEO-107 Paper No.:II

Max. Marks	: 100	Credits	:05	Total Lectures : 50
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Objectives:

1) The aim of the course is to provide an understanding of weather phenomena; dynamics of global climates and generation of climatic information and their application.

Outcomes:

1) Students are familiar with weather phenomena, dynamics of global climates and compilation of climatic information and their application.

Unit-I : Introduction to Climatology

- i) Nature and scope of climatology
- ii) Composition and structure of the atmosphere

Unit-II: Insolation and Temperature

- i) Insulation and Factors Affecting on Distribution of Insolation
- ii) Temperature, Factors Affecting on Distribution of Temperature. Temperature Distribution, Heat Balance of the Earth.

Unit-III : Atmospheric Pressure and Winds

- i) Atmospheric pressure, vertical and horizontal distribution of pressure, pressure belts.
- ii) Winds-Indian mansoon and types of winds

Unit-IV : Atmospheric Moisture

i) Evaporation and Humidity.

ii)Condensation and Precipitation.

Unit-V: Recent Atmospheric Phenomena

i) Ocean atmospheric interaction – El Nino and La Nina.ii)Global warming and Climate change

- Barry, R.G. and Chorley P.J.: Atmosphere, Weather and Climate, Routiedge, London and New York, 1998.
- 2. Critchfied, J.H.: General Climatology, Prentice Hall, India, New Delhi, 1993.
- 3. Das, P.K.: Monsoons, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1987.
- 4. Lal, D.S. : Climatology, Chaitanaya Publications, Allahabad, 1986.
- 5. Peterson, S. : Introduction to Meteorology, McGraw hill book, London, 1969.
- 6. Robinson, P.J. and Henderson S. : Contemporary Climatology, Henlow, 1999.
- Thompson, R.D. and Perry, A. (ed.) Applied Climatology, Principles and Practice, Routledge, London, 1997.

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur (Autonomous) M.A.I yr (Semester-I) Geography (CBCS Pattern) Course Title : Oceanography Course Code : P-GEO-108 Paper No.:III

Max. Marks	: 100	Credits	:05	Total Lectures : 50
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Objectives:

1) The component of oceanography similarly deals with the coastal processes and described the vast and diversified resources the oceans hold.

Outcomes:

- 1) Students will have an effective understanding of the basic concepts, processes, and analytic tools as they are currently understood in the science of oceanography. These include fundamental scientific theories such as plate tectonics and the origin and evolution of planet Earth including the oceans.
- 2) Oceanography will expose students to a diversity of topics within the realm of oceanography and explore the relationships among other scientific disciplines. (ex: chemistry of water in oceanography; principles of motion of waves, tides and currents, biological diversity and evolution of life in the ocean)
- 3) Through inquiry-based, hands-on laboratory activities and field experiences students will develop specific experimental skills and knowledge leading to the ability to identify, implement, and interpret scientific information as it relates to oceanography. Students will apply their knowledge and skills and employ logical scientific methodologies in a variety of numerical and descriptive problem solving situations.
- 4) Students will enhance their communication skills through oral and written activities such as poster presentations, term papers, computer presentations, test essay questions, interactive questioning and lab write-ups.
- 5) Students will be able to evaluate and articulate the application and relevance of specific oceanographic topics to the world around them at a personal, community, and global level. As a result, students will understand the significant role of science and oceanography in particular in modern society.
- 6) Moreover, students will become more scientifically literate citizens capable of formulating informed logical opinions regarding the application of science and

technology to solving such problems as pollution, energy demands, minerals extraction, and population growth

Unit-I: Introduction

- i) Definition, nature and scope of oceanography
- ii)Nature of ocean floor-continental shelf, continental slope, deep ocean basin and trenches.
- i) Bottom topography of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans

Unit-II: Physical and Chemical Properties of Ocean

- i)Distribution of Temperature.
- ii)Distribution of Salinity.

Unit-III: Oceanic Circulation

- i) Waves
- ii) Tides
- i) Ocean currents

Unit-IV: Marine Deposits and Resources

- i) Marine deposits classification of deposits.
- ii) Biological Resources.
- ii) Mineral and Energy Resources.

- Anikouchine, W.A. and Sternberg, R.W.: The World Oceans An introduction to Oceanography, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1973.
- Grald, S. : General Oceanography An Introduction, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1980.
- 3. Garrison, T. Oceanography, Wadsworth.com, USA 1998.
- 4. King, C.A.M. Beaches and Coasts, E. Arnold, London, 1972.
- 5. King, C.A.M. Oceanography for Geographers E. Arnold, London, 1975.

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur (Autonomous) M.A.I yr (Semester-I) Geography (CBCS Pattern) Course Title : Practical Geography Course Code : P-GEO-109 Paper No.: I

Objectives:

1) To familiarize how topographic, cadastral maps or plans of any area are prepared to enhance the skill of the students in the field of survey for revenue purposes and understand the principles of map making.

Outcomes:

- 1) Students learn the basics of topographical and cadastral maps, and their preparation.
- 2) Students got the skill of field survey

Unit - I : Profile & Slope Methods

- i) Profile Serial, Superimposed, Projected Composite
- ii) Slope- Methods of measurements of slopesi)Degree ii) Gradient iii) Percentage iv) Mills
- iii) Methods of slope analysis

i)C.K. Wentworth's method ii) G.H.Smith' Method iii) Robinson's Dot method

Unit - II : Interpretation of topographical maps

Interpretation of topographical maps of coastal, mountainous, arid and plain regions of India and foreign countries.

Unit - III : Representation of Climatic Data

- i) Drawing of Isolines
- ii) Ergograph
- iii) Climatograph
- iv) Wind rose, octagonal wind rose, star diagram
- v) Rainfall dispersion diagram

Unit-IV: Field Visit

- i) Visit to geographically Important Locations
- ii) Preparation and submission of field visit report

- 1. Sharma, J.P. : Prayogik Bhoogol, Rastogi Publication, Merath.
- 2. Misra, R.P. : Fundamentals of Cartography, Concept Publishing, New Delhi.
- 3. Robinson, A.H. et al. : Elements of Cartography, John Wiley and Sons, USA.1995.
- 4. Sarkar, A.K. : Practical Geography- A Systematic Approach, Orient Longman, Culcutta. 1997.
- Singh, R.L. and Dutt, P.K. : Elements of Practical Geography, Kalllyani Publishers, New Delhi. 1979.

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur (Autonomous) M.A.I yr (Semester-II) Geography (CBCS Pattern) Course Title : Economic Geography Course Code : P-GEO-206 Paper No.:V

Max. Marks	: 100	Credits :05	Total Lectures : 50
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Objectives:

- 1) The economy of the world is changing in recent times. The changes in primary, secondary and tertiary stage is dynamic in nature.
- 2) To integrate the various factors of economic development to acquaint the students about dynamic aspects of economic geography.

Outcomes:

- 1) Understand the processes driving spatial economic differences in a global era, and the roles of key factors such as transnational firms and the state.
- 2) Abstract and utilize information on economic change from a range of different sources.
- 3) Structure conceptual and empirical geographical material into a reasoned and justified argument.
- 4) Understand theoretical perspectives on economic geography and the causes of key transitions in the nature of the contemporary space economy.
- 5) Understand the ways in which geography is integral to contemporary innovation, economic knowledge, creativity and production.
- 6) Understand the relationships between production, value, knowledge and innovation as they shape particular economic places.
- 7) Pursue knowledge in an in-depth, organized and logical way.
- 8) Produce two well-researched, fluent and comprehensive written projects.
- 9) Design and complete two substantial essays in economic geography to a high standard.
- 10) Understand and analyze critically literature on key contemporary themes and transformations economic geography.
- 11) Evaluate the merits of alternative theories and approaches in economic geography.

Unit-I : Introduction to Economic Geography

- i) Definition, Nature and Scope of Economic Geography, Relation of Economic geography with economics and other branches of Social Sciences.
- ii) Sectors of Economy-Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.

Unit-II : Factors of location of economic activities & models.

i) Factors of location of economic activities; Physical, social, economic and cultural.

ii) Rostov's model of stages of growth.

Unit-III : Classification of industries

i) Classification of industries; resource based and footloose industries.

ii)Theories of industrial location – Weber, Losch and Isard.

iii)Case studies of selected industries in the world with special reference to India-

i.Iron and Steel, ii. Cotton and iii) Chemical

iv)Energy crisis; the limits to growth.

Unit-IV : Modes of Transportation

i)Roadways

ii)Railways

iii)Waterways

iv)Airways

Unit-V : Economic Development & Globalization

- i) Economic development of India, Regional Disparities, impact of green revolution on Indian economy.
- ii) Globalization and Indian economy and its impact on environment.

- Berry J.L. Geography of Market Centers and Retail distribution, Prentice Hall, New York, 1967.
- 2. Chorle, R.J. and Haggett, P. Network Analysis in geography, Arnold, 1969.
- 3. Pachuri, R.K. Enery and Economic Development in India, Praeger, New York, 1977.
- 4. Rostow, W.W. The Stages of Economic Growth, Cambridge University Press, London, 1960.
- 5. Wheeler, J.O. et.al. Economic Geography, John Wiley, New York, 1995.

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur (Autonomous) M.A.I yr (Semester-II) Geography (CBCS Pattern) Course Title : Urban Geography Course Code : P-GEO-207 Paper No.: VI

Max. Marks	: 100	Credits :	05	Total Lectures : 50
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Objectives:

The objectives of this course is to make the students

- 1) Understand the process of urbanization and origin, growth and classification of urban settlements with relevant theories and models.
- 2) Examine the changing economic base and structure of the contemporary cities.
- 3) Relate urbanization process and the evolution of urban system.
- 4) Examine the contemporary urban issues and suggest new urban planning and urban policy perspectives

Outcomes:

- 1) Understand the basic concepts and theories in the field of urban geography
- 2) Have a better sense of the elements that constitute urban systems, and the social
- 3) Forces that shape these systems.
- 4) Have a sense of the political, economic, and technological forces shaping the development of urban systems, and an understanding of the social processes associated with creating order and disorder in the urban environment.
- 5) Apply knowledge gained from this class to a variety of urban issues as outlined in the exams and exercises.

Unit-I : Introduction to Urban Geography

- i) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Urban Geography.
- ii) Significance of the Study of the Urban Geography.
- iii) Attributes of Urban Places During Ancient, Medieval and Modern Periods.

Unit-II : Urbanisation

- i) Process of Urbanisation- From Early Period to Modern and 20th Century Trends of Urbanisation.
- ii) Concept of City Region, Rural-Urban Fringe, Urban Sprawl and Ribbon Corridor.

- iii) Megalopolis, Conurbation, Rank Size Rule, Primate City, Central Business District.
- iv) Concept of Hinterland and Umland.

Unit-III : Theories and Landuse Models

- i) Central Place Theory of Christaller.
- ii) Theory of Peroux and Boudeville.
- iii) Concentric Zone Model of E.W. Burgess.
- iv) Sector Model of Homer Hoyte.
- v) Multiple Nuclei Model of Harris and Ullman.

Unit- IV : Contemporary Issues

Contemporary Issues of Indian Urban Centers-Slums, Urban Renewal, Urban Crime, Urban Infrastructure, Urban Poverty, Housing and Environmental Pollution.

- 1. Carter: the Study of Urban Geography, Edward Arnold Publishers, London, 1972.
- 2. Dickinson, R.E. : City and Region, Routledge, London, 1964.
- 3. Gibbs J.P.: Urban Research Methods, D. Van Nostrand Co. Inc. Princeton, New Jersey, 1961.
- 4. Hall P. : Urban and Regional Planning, Routledge, London, 1992.
- 5. Hauser, P.E. and Schnore Leo F. (ed.): The Study of Urbanisation, Wiley, New York, 1965.
- 6. Mumford, L: Culture and Cities: McMillan & Co., London, 1958.

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur (Autonomous) M.A.I yr (Semester-II) Geography (CBCS Pattern) Course Title : Political Geography Course Code : P-GEO-208 Paper No.: VII

Max. Marks	: 100	Credits	:05	Total Lectures : 50
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Objectives:

- 1. To expose the students to the strategic importance of geographical parameters in the political science at global, regional and local level.
- 2. To sensitize the students to geopolitical dimensions and the understanding of conflicts at regional cooperation: and to make them familiar with the political geography of selected countries.

Outcomes:

- 1) Identify where all of the countries of the earth are located along with other important political entities, cities and capitals
- 2) Understand the linkages between geography (territory, location, resources etc) and political actions and processes.
- Define and assess the relative importance of forces of conflict and cooperation among peoples, societies and states as they influence the division and control of the Earth's surface
- 4) Use written and oral communication to describe, evaluate and resolve territorial disputes between states and nations (people/minority groups

Unit-I : Introduction to Political Geography

- i) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Geography
- ii) Approaches to the Study of Political Geography
- iii) Significance of Political geography

Unit-II : Geographic Elements and the State

- i) Physical Elements
- ii) Cultural Elements

Unit-III : Themes in Political Geography

- i) State and Nation
- ii) Frontiers and Boundaries, Core Areas
- iii) Capitals- Classification and Functions

Unit-IV : Global Strategic Views

- i) The Views of Mahan, Mackinder and Spykman. Their Relevance to Contemporary World Situation.
- ii) Geopolitical Significance of the Indian Ocean.

- Dikshit, R.D.: Political Geography: A Contemporary Perspective. Tata McGraw hill, New Delhi. 1996.
- Sukhwal B.L. Modern Political Geography of India, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1968.
- 3. Taylor, Peter; Political Geography, Longman, London, 1985.
- 4. Pounds N.J.G.: Political Geography, McGraw Hill, New York, 1972.

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur (Autonomous) M.A.I yr (Semester-II) Geography (CBCS Pattern) Course Title : Practical Geography Course Code : P-GEO-209 Paper No.: II

Max. Marks : 100	Credits :05	Practicals : 30
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Objectives:

- 1) The objective of this course is to train the students in the arts of representing climatic data through different graphs and diagrams.
- 2) To familiarize the students with statistical techniques

Outcomes:

1) Determine appropriate methods for identifying, collecting, and analyzing primary and secondary data and develop an understanding of the nature and limitations of data used in geographical analysis

Unit – I:

- 1) Graphical presentation of frequency
 - i) Histogram ii) Frequency Polygon iii) Ogive curve
- 2) Measures of deviation
 - i) Quartile deviation ii) Mean deviation iii) Standard deviation
- 3) Methods of measuring correlation
 - i) Scattered diagram method ii) Graphic method
 - iii) Karl Pearson's method iv) Rank order Spearman's method
- 4) i) Chi-square Test and Standard Error

ii)Regression equation and regression line

Unit - II : Interpretation of maps, Models.

- i) Interpretation of Weather maps of India
- ii) Weather station model
- iii) Identification of climatic types according to Koppen

- 1. Sharma, J.P. : Prayogik Bhoogol, Rastogi Publication, Merath.
- 2. Misra, R.P. : Fundamentals of Cartography, Concept Publishing, New Delhi.
- 3. Robinson, A.H. et al. : Elements of Cartography, John Wiley and Sons, USA.1995.
- 4. Sarkar, A.K. : Practical Geography- A Systematic Approach, Orient Longman, Culcutta. 1997.
- 5. Singh, R.L. and Dutt, P.K. : Elements of Practical Geography, Kalllyani Publishers, New Delhi. 1979.